



NORTHERN REGION REVIEW



A Bimonthly Publication of the U.S. Army Northern Regional Environmental Office

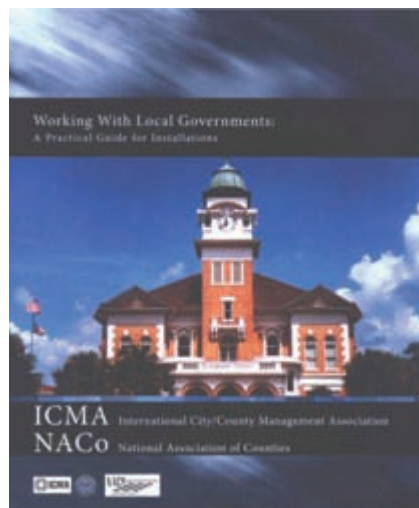
Environmental Legislative and Regulatory News

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Guidebooks Offer Help in Working with State and Local Governments

National policymaking organizations and DoD's Range Sustainment Initiative office have recently released guidebooks designed to help installation leaders, state and local government officials, and communities work more effectively with each other. The guides are designed to facilitate communication and collaboration among stakeholders, and inspire ways of finding mutually beneficial solutions to compatible land use and other sustainability issues.

The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), International City/County Managers Association (ICMA), and National Association of Counties (NACo), developed the series with cooperation from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). The idea for the guidebooks was conceived in 2004, during a meeting Regional Environmental Office representatives and OSD had with NCSL senior staff.

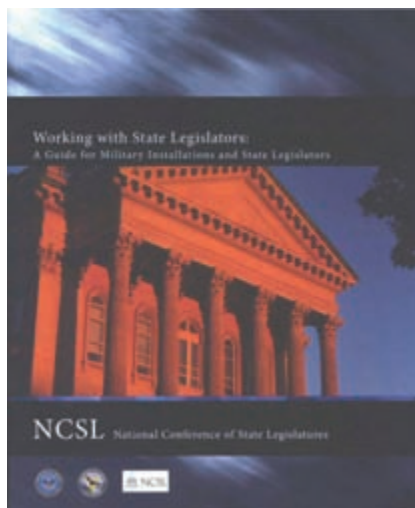


ICMA, NACo and OSD, prepared "Working with Local Governments: A Practical Guide for Installations." It describes common misperceptions about what installation personnel can and cannot do to discuss issues with state and local government officials. "I urge all local government and military installation leaders to recognize

the fence that used to divide the installation from the local government no longer exists," said Robert O'Neill Jr., ICMA executive director, in his introduction to the Local Governments guide.

NCSL and OSD prepared "Working with State Legislators: A Guide for Military Installations and State Legislators." It describes how state legislatures operate in the policy making process. It also describes the relationship of state and local governments in land use planning, and offers case studies of successful state legislative policies. "These guides are the first step in a broader communication strategy," said William Pound, NCSL executive director, in

his introduction. "NCSL is pleased to be part of it." The Army Management Staff College Garrison Pre-Command Course began using the NCSL guide in its curriculum in September.



NCSL is the bipartisan organization that serves the legislators and staff of US states, commonwealths and territories. ICMA is a professional and educational association for chief-appointed professionals serving local governments all over the world. NACo is a national organization that represents county governments in the

nation's capital. The REOs work with these and other organizations to assist the Army/DoD in advancing sustainability initiatives that are key to realistic military training and testing.

In addition to the two guides on working with Local Governments and State Legislatures, other guidebooks are in development. They will focus on working with other stakeholder groups, including land trusts. For more information and to download the first two guides, visit www.denix.osd.mil/SustainableRanges.

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This publication provides current information on environmental activities and events relevant to U.S. Army interests in the 22 states and territories in Federal Regions 1, 2, 3 and 5. The Review is intended to be a tool useful to Department of Defense and Army environmental decision makers, planners, and program managers in carrying out their responsibilities.

When used within the framework of ISO 14001, the Northern Region Review can be part of an installation's procedures to satisfy Section 4.3.2 (Legal and other requirements) of ISO 14001. Information in the Review is intended for general guidance, and the reader should refer to the cited source documents for more detailed information to determine the applicability and scope of the referenced legislation and regulations.

HOW THE REGIONAL OFFICE WORKS FOR YOU

The *Northern Region Review* features proposed and final rules and legislation that may affect Army or DoD operations. The Army Northern Regional Environmental Office monitors these actions closely for you. If a proposed state action might have a disproportionate effect on the Army or DoD, we coordinate with the potentially affected installations through the Installation Management Agency (IMA), National Guard, Army Reserve Office, and/or other military Services to further assess the potential impact.

If action is needed on a proposed item, we work with Army or Service regulatory experts to communicate our position, coordinating with the affected installations through the IMA, Guard, or Reserve offices. Comments are combined from all parties in a single DoD package and formally submitted to the state.

Want to comment on a rule or bill in the *Review*? Please contact your Regional Environmental Coordinator listed in the Personnel Directory on the last page.



DoD NEWS

MOU TO PROMOTE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

DoD has issued a notice announcing the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DoD and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to promote the conservation of migratory birds [[71 FR 51580](#), August 30, 2006]. Pursuant to Executive Order 13186, "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds," the MOU outlines a collaborative approach to promote the conservation of migratory bird populations. The MOU identifies specific activities where cooperation between the parties will contribute substantially to the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats. The MOU became effective on July 31, 2006.

INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (INRMP) TEMPLATE

On August 14, 2006, DoD signed the new Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) Template. The intent of the INRMP template, designed by representatives of the services and DoD, is to ensure that each military service provides consistent information in its INRMPs, and in a similar format to expedite review by USFWS and state fish and wildlife agencies. The template will be required for all new INRMPs and, to the extent practicable, for INRMPs that undergo major revisions. The military services may add service-specific information to the template as necessary.



US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY NEWS

General

INTERNET PUBLICATION OF PROPOSED PENALTIES UNDER THE CWA AND SDWA

USEPA will begin issuing public notices of proposed penalty orders issued under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) via the Internet [[71 FR 51193](#), August 29, 2006]. USEPA Headquarters also is encouraging USEPA Regional offices to use their Internet sites to provide notice of proposed CWA and SDWA actions. 40 CFR Part 22.45(b)(2) provides that notice to the public may be made "by a method reasonably calculated to provide notice." Typically, notice is provided through publication in newspapers of general circulation. Given the

wide accessibility of the Internet among the population, USEPA has concluded that internet notice would meet the requirements of the CWA, SDWA, and USEPA regulations.

VAPOR INTRUSION CALCULATOR USEPA has released a tool for performing uncertainty calculations on the Johnson & Ettinger Model for vapor intrusion. The calculator is an online calculator and is not downloadable. Vapor intrusion is a difficult pathway to assess, both in delineating subsurface contributions to measured indoor air concentrations as well as inadequate characterization of subsurface parameters necessary to calibrate a predictive flow and transport model. The tool uses the Johnson & Ettinger Model and presents results of multiple-parameter uncertainty analyses to evaluate risk to humans from vapor intrusion. The calculator may be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/athens/learn2model/part-two/onsite/uncertainty-vi.htm>. For more information see the paper, "Uncertainty and the Johnson-Ettinger Model for Vapor Intrusion Calculations" at: <http://www.epa.gov/athens/publications/reports/Weaver600R05110UncertaintyJohnsonEttinger.pdf>.

Air Quality

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES USEPA has issued a final rule promulgating standards of performance for stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) [71 FR 39153, July 11, 2006]. The standards implement section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and are based on a USEPA determination that stationary CI ICE cause, or contribute significantly to, air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. The standards require all new, modified, and reconstructed stationary CI ICE to use the best demonstrated system of continuous emission reduction, considering costs, non-air quality health, and environmental and energy impacts. The final standards reduce nitrogen oxides (NO_x) by an estimated 38,000 tons per year (tpy), particulate matter (PM) by an estimated 3,000 tpy, sulfur dioxide (SO₂) by an estimated 9,000 tpy, non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC) by an estimated 600 tpy, and carbon monoxide (CO) by an estimated 18,000 tpy in the year 2015. USAEC is preparing a quick summary of the final rule, which will provide more details about the possible impact on the Army. The final rule became effective on September 11, 2006. For further information, contact USAEC at (410) 436-1213.

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STATIONARY COMBUSTION TURBINES USEPA has issued a final rule promulgating standards of performance for new stationary combustion turbines in 40 CFR part 60, subpart KKKK [71 FR 38481, July 6, 2006]. The standards reflect changes in nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emission control technologies and turbine design since standards for these units were originally promulgated in 40 CFR part 60, subpart GG. The NO_x and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) standards have been established at a level that brings the emission limits up to date with the performance of current combustion turbines and their emissions. The final rule represents reductions in the NO_x and SO₂ limits of over 80 and 90 percent, respectively. The rule allows turbine owners and operators to meet either concentration-based or output-based standards. The concentration-based limit is in units of parts per million by volume (ppmv) at 15 percent oxygen. The output-based emission limit is in units of emissions mass per unit useful recovered energy, nanograms per Joule (ng/J) or pounds per megawatt-hour (lb/MWh). The output-based standards allow owners and operators the flexibility to meet their emission limit targets by increasing the efficiency of their turbines. The final rule became effective on July 6, 2006. For further information, contact USAEC at (410) 436-1213.

NATIONAL CLEAN DIESEL CAMPAIGN USEPA has established the National Clean Diesel Campaign (NCDC) to promote diesel emission reductions. The NCDC includes regulatory programs for new diesel engines as well as voluntary programs for the millions of diesel engines already in use. The NCDC Progress Report outlines the positive impact of the program on the reduction of PM, NO_x, hydrocarbons (HC) and air toxics. New guidance documents also include: (1) "Diesel Retrofits: Quantifying and Using Their Benefits in SIPs and Conformity;" and (2) "EPA's Diesel Retrofit SIP and Conformity Guidance." The documents may be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/documents/420r06009.pdf>. For further information, contact USAEC at (410) 436-1213.

NATIONAL PCE AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR DRY CLEANING FACILITIES USEPA has issued a final rule revising standards to limit emissions of perchloroethylene (PCE) from existing and new dry cleaning facilities [71 FR 42723, July 27, 2006]. The revisions take into account new production practices, processes, and control technologies developed since the issuance of the 1993 Dry Cleaning National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). Major sources are required to implement an enhanced leak detection and repair (LDAR) program. Existing area sources are required to implement an enhanced LDAR program and are prohibited from using existing transfer machines. New area sources are required to implement an enhanced LDAR program and use a non-vented dry-to-dry machine with a refrigerated condenser and secondary carbon absorber. USAEC is preparing a quick summary of the final rule, which will provide more details about the possible impact on Army dry-cleaning facilities. For further information, contact USAEC at (410) 436-1213.

Hazardous Waste

GUIDANCE AVAILABLE FOR USING THE NEW HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST FORM Starting September 5, 2006, the new Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest must be used for all hazardous waste shipments. USEPA has posted guidance about the use of the manifest, where to obtain forms, and other information at: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/gener/manifest/index.htm>.

MERCURY LAMP DRUM-TOP CRUSHER STUDY USEPA has posted a study of mercury lamp drum-top crushing (DTC) devices. The devices reduce the volume of waste lamps and improve storage and handling associated with fluorescent lamp recycling. The study provides the most current information on the performance of DTC devices, with respect to operator exposure to mercury emissions from the units. The study evaluated four different devices. The data collected in the course of the study indicate that none of the DTC devices evaluated completely controlled mercury emissions during lamp processing operations, even with optimal operation. Use of a poorly designed device could result in mercury exposures nearly an order of magnitude above the OSHA permissible exposure limits. Fundamental design changes to reduce the reliance on fallible components would be needed to improve the ruggedness of DTC devices. The study may be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/id/univwast/drumtop/drum-top.htm>. For further information, contact USAEC at (410) 436-7068.

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR REGULATIONS USEPA has posted web-based guidance titled, "Hazardous Waste Generator Regulations: A User-Friendly Reference Document." The guidance organizes the requirements by hazardous waste generator classes. Within the guidance, USEPA has provided hyperlinks to the actual regulatory text, and also to relevant USEPA letters, frequently asked questions and other sources of information. The document addresses only federal regulations. The document may be found at: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/gen_trans/tool.pdf#http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/gen_trans/tool.pdf.

CATHODE RAY TUBES USEPA has issued a final rule amending Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations to streamline management requirements for recycling of used cathode ray tubes (CRTs) and glass removed from CRTs [71 FR 42927, July 28, 2006]. The rule excludes these materials from the RCRA definition of solid waste if certain conditions are met. The rule is intended to encourage recycling and reuse of CRTs and CRT glass. The final rule becomes effective on January 29, 2007. USAEC is preparing a quick summary of the final rule, which will provide more details about the possible impact on the Army. For further information, contact USAEC at (410) 436-7068.

Water Quality

GUIDANCE FOR LONG TERM 2 ENHANCED SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE USEPA has released draft quick reference guides and fact sheets for the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2 Rule). The documents provide a straightforward description of the rule, critical deadlines and requirements for drinking water systems, and information on monitoring requirements. USEPA is in process of updating the documents and will replace them with the final guidance or a second draft for additional public comment. The documents include quick reference guides for schedules 1, 2, 3, and 4 systems. Available fact sheets include: (1) LT2ESWTR source water monitoring for systems serving at least 10,000 people fact sheet; (2) LT2ESWTR source water monitoring for systems serving less than 10,000 people; (3) LT2ESWTR data collection and tracking system; and (4) LT2ESWTR laboratory. All of the documents may be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/disinfection/lt2/compliance.html>.

GUIDANCE FOR THE STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS RULE USEPA has posted the latest public water system guidance documents for the Stage2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (2DBP) Rule. USEPA will replace them with the final guidance or a second draft for additional public comment. The 2DBP documents released include quick reference guides for schedule 1, 2, 3, and 4 systems. All of the documents may be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/quickreferenceguides.html>.

OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY NEWS

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has released the draft guide, "Aligning the Complementary Processes of Environmental Management Systems (EMS) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)" [71 FR 40520, July 17, 2006]. The guide aims to help federal agencies: (1) recognize the complementary relationship of EMS and NEPA; (2) align EMS elements with the NEPA statement of policy in Section 101 with the analysis and decision processes of Section 102; and (3) incorporate the EMS approach into the NEPA process when establishing, implementing, and maintaining their EMS. The draft guide may be found at: [http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/ntf/Proposed NEPA EMS Guide for FR.pdf](http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/ntf/Proposed_NEPA_EMS_Guide_for_FR.pdf). Additional information may be found at: <http://www.nepa.gov>.

NEPA TASK FORCE REPORT The House of Representatives NEPA Task Force has released a final report, "Recommendations to Improve and Update the National Environmental Policy Act." The report presents a comprehensive set of recommendations to Congress to improve and update NEPA. The initial report sets out 20 recommendations for legislative and administrative actions. Among them: (1) codification of page and time limits; (2) limiting use of supplemental NEPA documents; (3) increased focus on the environmental significance of a federal action in evaluating comments, and determining the need for an environmental impact statement (EIS), environmental assessment (EA) or the conditional exclusions allowed; and (4) allowing state required NEPA reviews to satisfy commensurate NEPA requirements. The report may be found at: http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/nepataskforce/report/nepa_final_taskforce_report.pdf.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGING RESIDENT CANADA GOOSE POPULATIONS USFWS has issued regulations addressing the take of resident Canada geese for the purpose of controlling populations as authorized by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act [71 FR 45963, August 10, 2006]. Canada geese nesting or residing within the conterminous US from April to August will be collectively referred to in the rule as "resident" Canada geese. Among other sections, the regulations include an airport control order that authorizes, with certain restrictions, managers at commercial, public, and private airports and military air operation facilities to establish and implement a control and management program when necessary to resolve or prevent threats to public safety from resident Canada geese. The regulations became effective on September 11, 2006. For further information contact USAEC at (410) 436-6458.

REVISED LIST OF MIGRATORY BIRDS USFWS has proposed to revise the list of migratory birds by adding and removing numerous species [71 FR 50193, August 24, 2006]. The proposed changes would include: (1) adding species based on new evidence of occurrence in the US or US territories; (2) removing species no longer known to occur within the US; and (3) changing names based on new taxonomy. The net increase of 140 species (152 added and 12 removed) brings the total number of species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) to 972. USFWS regulates most aspects of the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, exportation, and importation of migratory birds. An accurate and up-to-date list of species protected by the MBTA is essential for regulatory purposes. States and US territories within the Northern Region where species on the revised list have been located include: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands. Comments are due by October 23, 2006. For further information contact USAEC at (410) 436-6458.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RECORD RETENTION REQUIREMENTS The US Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has issued clarifications and corrections to the hazardous materials regulations [71 FR 44929, August 8, 2006]. The changes clarify the recent requirement for shippers of hazardous material to retain a copy of a shipping paper for a period of two years after it is provided to a carrier. The new requirement became effective on January 9, 2006. Documents retained for shipments made prior to the effective date of the final rule need only be retained for one year. Shippers and carriers of a hazardous waste must continue to retain a shipping paper for three years after the material is accepted by the initial carrier. The clarifications and corrections became effective on August 8, 2006. For further information, contact USAEC at (410) 436-7068.

HARMONIZATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATIONS WITH UN RECOMMENDATIONS PHMSA has issued proposed amendments to the Hazardous Materials Regulations [71 FR 51893, August 31, 2006]. The amendments would maintain alignment with international standards by incorporating various changes to: (1) proper shipping names; (2) hazard classes; (3) packing groups; (4) special provisions; (5) packaging authorizations; (6) air transport quantity limitations; and (7) vessel stowage requirements. For further information, contact USAEC at (410) 436-7068.

Region 1

For more information on any state issues in Region 1, contact Bob Muhly, Army Regional Environmental Coordinator, Regions 1 & 2, (410) 436-6224, e-mail: Robert.Muhly@us.army.mil.



Connecticut

VOC REGULATIONS AND ONE-HOUR OZONE ATTAINMENT DEMONSTRATION SHORTFALL USEPA has issued a direct final rule approving a SIP revision submitted by the state of Connecticut [71 FR 51761, August 31, 2006]. The revision establishes requirements to reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from portable fuel containers, automotive refinishing operations, and gasoline dispensing facilities. The control measures are needed to meet a portion of the shortfall in emission reduction identified in Connecticut's one-hour ozone attainment demonstration SIP. The direct final rule also approves the control measures, along with a previously approved control measure, as fulfilling the shortfall in emission reductions. Barring adverse comment the direct final rule becomes effective on October 30, 2006.

INDIRECT SOURCE PERMIT AMENDMENTS The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP) has adopted amendments to the indirect source permit regulations. The amendments condense the current three-permit process into a single permit addressing the same administrative requirements. The amendments also provide for an alternate compliance mechanism that meets all administrative requirements. Project level emissions will be reduced through a combination of strategies, which include: (1) retrofit of diesel construction equipment; (2) use of cleaner fuels, such as ultra-low diesel fuel; and (3) implementation of an air pollution mitigation plan to limit emissions near sensitive receptors such as hospitals, schools, daycare facilities, elderly housing and convalescent facilities.



Massachusetts

DEVELOPMENT OF A TOXICITY VALUE AND STANDARDS FOR PERCHLORATE The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) has adopted amendments to the drinking water regulations and the hazardous waste cleanup regulations in the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP) to address perchlorate. The revisions establish a state Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 2.0 ppb for perchlorate replacing the interim drinking water guidance of 1.0 ppb. Additionally, the amendments: (1) eliminate the now completed occurrence monitoring requirement for perchlorate; (2) incorporate regular sampling, analysis and reporting requirements; and (3) add corresponding changes for perchlorate to the public notification section and Appendix M (Consumer Confidence Reporting). The amendments to the MCP establish reportable concentrations and method 1 cleanup standards for perchlorate in soil and groundwater. In addition, to promote regulatory consistency in the evaluation of contaminated drinking water, MADEP clarified when it is necessary to conduct an immediate response action under the MCP. The amendments became effective on July 28, 2006. The amendments may be found at: <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/laws/perchlorate-310CMR22-7282006.pdf>.

AMENDMENT TO LIST OF ENDANGERED, THREATENED AND SPECIAL CONCERN SPECIES The Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife (MDFW) has adopted amendments revising the Massachusetts list of endangered, threatened, and special concern species and the "exemption list" of species that require a permit to possess. The final regulations: (1) change the status for specific plants, invertebrates, and vertebrates; (2) amend 321 CMR 8.01 to reflect the correct cross-reference to the official list; and (3) provide that commercial trade in the spotted turtle will remain prohibited, despite the proposed removal of the turtle from the official list. The amendments became effective on July 14, 2006.



New Hampshire

ARCHITECTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) has adopted amendments to the air quality regulations regarding architectural and industrial maintenance (AIM) coatings. The amendments apply to anyone who sells, supplies, offers for sale, repackages

for sale, blends or manufactures any architectural or industrial maintenance coating in New Hampshire after January 1, 2007. The amendments are based on a model rule developed by the Ozone Transport Commission and are intended to limit emissions of VOCs by limiting their content in paints and coatings sold in the state. The amendments became effective on August 26, 2006. The amendments may be found at: <http://www.des.state.nh.us/RuleMaking/adopted2006/Env-A4200Adopted.pdf>.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GROUNDWATER PROTECTION NHDES has proposed amendments to the groundwater regulations regarding best management practices. The regulations are being revised for clarity, including adding definitions and explicitly stating that waivers can be time-limited. The amendments are being readopted as part of NHDES' larger redesignation efforts. The existing rules establish best management practices for preventing the release of regulated substances that could contaminate drinking water due to poor material handling, storage, or transfer activities. The proposed amendments may be found at: <http://www.des.state.nh.us/Rulemaking/>.



Rhode Island

TRIENNIAL REVIEW OF WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) has adopted amendments to the state water quality regulations. The amendments: (1) revise the criteria for bacteria, dissolved oxygen, and toxic pollutants; (2) revise the classifications for brackish waters, closed shellfish safety zones, and partial use; (3) change classifications for specific waters and add a new designation for all waters within the watershed of drinking water supplies; (4) revise the designations for special resource protection waters; (5) clarify that only projects resulting in 40,000 square feet of additional impervious area require a Water Quality Certification (WQC); and (6) clarify what projects require a permit in addition to a WQC. The amendments became effective on July 11, 2006. The amendments may be found at: <http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/water/h20q06.pdf>.



Vermont

AIR TOXICS RULE REVISIONS The Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (VTANR) has proposed rule revisions regarding hazardous air contaminants (HAC). VTANR asked the Vermont Department of Health to evaluate the hazardous ambient air standard (HAAS) for all 288 HACs listed in Appendix C of the existing rule. Based on that review, VTANR has proposed revisions to the HAAS and toxicity category for many HACs to ensure that the standards are up-to-date and protective of human health. The proposed revisions also contain fee revisions as well as changes to action levels for main HACs. The proposed rule may be found at: http://www.anr.state.vt.us/air/docs/ATR5-261%20Annotated%20Text_071106.pdf.

Region 2

For more information on any state issues in Region 2, contact Bob Muhly, Army Regional Environmental Coordinator, Regions 1 & 2, (410) 436-6224, e-mail: Robert.Muhly@us.army.mil.



New Jersey

CARBON MONOXIDE MAINTENANCE PLAN, CONFORMITY BUDGETS, EMISSIONS INVENTORIES USEPA has issued a final rule approving a SIP revision submitted by the state of New Jersey [71 FR 38770, July 10, 2006]. The revision establishes an updated 10-year CO maintenance plan for nine not-classified areas in the state (the City of Atlantic City, the City of Burlington, the Borough of Freehold, the Town of Morristown, the Borough of Penns Grove, the City of Perth Amboy, the Borough of Somerville, the Toms River Area, the City of Trenton, and Camden County.) In addition, the final rule approves revisions to the CO, NOx, VOC, and PM2.5 motor vehicle emissions budgets for Northern New Jersey. Finally, the rule approves revisions to the general conformity budget for McGuire Air Force Base and the 2002 ozone, PM2.5, and

CO base year emissions inventories, where applicable. A notice of the proposed rule was published in the July *Northern Region Review*. The final rule became effective on July 10, 2006.

REVISED TECHNICAL MANUAL 1302 FOR PILOT PLANTS The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has finalized its Revised Technical Manual 1302 for Pilot Plants. Pilot plants are facilities used primarily to produce materials for research and development in chemical and pharmaceutical operations, establish improved methods of manufacturing, or gather data in assessing process feasibility. The manual includes an alternative permitting procedure for R&D operations. The manual was revised to be consistent with current regulations and air permit procedures, and would require a comprehensive facility-wide health risk assessment to be used. In addition, the procedures in the revised manual increase flexibility for the R&D industry to modify its pilot plant equipment. The revised manual may be found at: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/aqpp>.

GASOLINE CONTAMINATION AT VEHICLE FUELING STATIONS NJDEP has finalized a revised general permit for site remediation activities for gasoline contamination at vehicle fueling stations. A general permit is a pre-approved air emissions permit to construct and a certificate to operate for one or more types of similar sources at a single facility. The permit allows for the construction, modification, and operation of equipment used for remediation of gasoline contamination at vehicle fueling stations. The revisions to the permit involve the addition of a Stationary Internal Combustion Engine (SICE) as a control option, and include proposed requirements regarding SICE use.

IDENTIFICATION OF MINOR AND NON-MINOR VIOLATIONS NJDEP has proposed to amend rules of the Water Pollution Control Act, the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act, and the Coastal Permit Program. The amendments would categorize violations as minor or non-minor for the purpose of providing grace periods in accordance with the Grace Period Law. The proposed amendments may be found at: <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/proposals/071706e.pdf>, <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/proposals/071706d.pdf>, and <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/proposals/071706c.pdf>.



New York

REVISIONS TO THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS NYDEC has drafted revisions to the state Solid Waste Management Regulations (Part 360). The regulations grant New York the authority to set standards and criteria for the management of all solid waste management facilities. The revisions are a result of technological, legal, and policy changes that have occurred since the last revisions in 1992. NYDEC plans to consider all parts of the regulation for revision, particularly regulations dealing with: (1) solid waste management planning; (2) landfill siting; (3) landfill quality control; and (4) landfill monitoring. Issues that are not currently regulated under Part 360 also will be considered, including the regulation of auto dismantlers, dredge materials, biohazard incident waste, and flowable fill. The revisions are intended to update and streamline the regulations; therefore, areas that have proved to be overly burdensome or inefficient also will be considered for revision or elimination. A copy of the proposed draft revisions may be found at: <http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dshm/sldwaste/360rev.htm>.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST FORM AND REQUIREMENTS NYDEC has adopted recent federal changes on the hazardous waste manifest form and requirements. The adoption amends Part 370 of the hazardous waste management regulation published in the March 4, 2005 and the June 16, 2005 Federal Registers. In addition to revisions to the manifest form, other federal changes to improve hazardous waste tracking include: (1) printing of the hazardous waste manifest form through a national process, with USEPA approving printers and coordinating unique manifest document numbers nationwide; (2) specification of the method of tracking and using manifests for handling rejected loads and container residue shipments; and (3) modification of the definition of a bulk container to conform with USDOT requirements. The adoption became effective on September 5, 2006. The notice of the adoption may be found at: <http://www.dos.state.ny.us/info/register/2006/jul26/pdfs/rules.pdf> (page 4 of 29).

MODIFICATION OF DEFINITION OF VOC NYDEC has adopted a rule to modify the definition of VOC, and add a new term, "exempt VOCs," to Section 200.1. The rule also lists tertiary butyl acetate under the definition of exempt VOCs. The rule modifies New York's air regulations to be consistent with a USEPA rulemaking from November 29, 2004. A notice of the proposed rule was published in the March 2006 *Northern Region Review*. The adoption became effective on August 10, 2006. The notice of adoption may be found at: <http://www.dos.state.ny.us/info/register/2006/jul26/pdfs/rules.pdf> (page 4 of 29).

BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP PROGRAM NYDEC has revised proposed cleanup standards and other regulations to implement the Brownfields Cleanup Program (BCP) as authorized by state legislation passed in October 2003. The

legislation created a new BCP modeled after the old Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). The regulatory package also maintains but reorganizes the Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remedial Program (Part 375-2) and the Environmental Restoration Program (Part 375-4). Until the regulations are finalized and effective, NYDEC is informally using the track-system as outlined in the regulations, but only on a case-by-case, site-specific basis. The revised rule proposal may be found at: <http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/der/superfund/>.



Virgin Islands

DESIGNATION OF KINGSHILL AQUIFER AS SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER USEPA has received a petition from the US Virgin Islands Division of Environmental Protection (VIDEP), requesting that the Kingshill Aquifer in St. Croix be designated as a Sole Source Aquifer (SSA). If the designation is made, no commitment for federal financial assistance may be entered into for any project that USEPA determines may contaminate the aquifer through a recharge zone. The public notice announcing the request may be found at: http://www.dpnr.gov.vi/dep/pubs/SOLE_SOURCE_AQUIFER.htm.

DESIGNATION OF CRITICAL HABITAT FOR CATESBAEA MELANOCARPA USFWS has proposed to designate critical habitat for the endangered plant *Catesbaea melanocarpa* under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) [71 FR 48883, August 22, 2006]. In total, approximately 50 acres fall within the boundaries of the proposed critical habitat designation for *C. melanocarpa* in one unit located in Christiansted, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. If made final, the proposal may result in additional requirements under section 7 of ESA for federal agencies. No additional requirements are expected for non-federal actions. No anticipated impact on Army installations. The *Catesbaea melanocarpa* is not recorded onsite or contiguous to any Army installation.

Region 3

For more information on any state issues in Region 3, contact Laura Rodman, Army Regional Environmental Coordinator, Region 3, (410) 436-7100, e-mail: Laura.Rodman@us.army.mil.



District of Columbia

SCHEDULE OF FINES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE INFRACTIONS The DC Department of the Environment (DCDE) has finalized amendments to the hazardous waste infractions. The rules amend the existing schedule of fines for violations of DC laws and regulations pertaining to hazardous waste. The amendments became effective on July 7, 2006. The amendments may be found at: http://www.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/DCR/2006/march%202006/march%2024%202006/03-24-06_9.pdf?fn=document-frameset.htm.



Delaware

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SYSTEMS The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DDNREC) has proposed draft Delaware regulations governing underground storage tank (UST) systems. The draft regulations include requirements for: (1) design, installation, inspection, maintenance and upgrade of USTs; (2) governing the clean-up of releases from USTs; and (3) financial responsibility. Changes have been proposed to the regulations governing reporting, investigation and cleanup requirements after a release from an UST system occurs. The changes meet new federal requirements contained in the 2005 Energy Policy Act. The draft regulations may be found at: <http://www.dnrec.state.de.us/dnrec2000/Divisions/AWM/ust/Download/pdf/UST%20Regulations%20Final%20Draft%20AUG%202006.pdf>. A list of significant changes to UST regulations may be found at: <http://www.dnrec.state.de.us/dnrec2000/Divisions/AWM/ust/reglist.asp>.



Maryland

BRAC AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION On May 26, 2006, H.B. 1700 became law without Governor Robert Ehrlich's signature. The new law: (1) alters the name of the Maryland Military Installation Strategic Planning Council to be the Maryland Military Installation Council; (2) revises membership, purposes, and termination date of the council; and (3) requires the council to submit an annual report of its findings and recommendations to the governor and the general assembly. The law became effective on June 1, 2006. The bill text may be found at: <http://mlis.state.md.us/2006rs/bills/hb/hb1700t.pdf>.

REGIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INITIATIVE On May 2, 2006, Governor Robert Ehrlich signed into law H.B. 189. The new law: (1) prohibits affected facilities from emitting more than established amounts per year of NO_x, SO₂ and mercury; (2) authorizes the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) to set an interim stage of SO₂ emissions reductions; (3) requires MDE to set emissions budgets for each affected facility to implement the emissions limitations; (4) authorizes an affected facility to exceed the emissions budget set for the facility as long as the person owning, leasing, operating, or controlling the affected facility does not exceed the cumulative emissions budget for all of the affected facilities that the person owns, leases, operates or controls; (5) requires the governor to include the state in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative by June 30, 2007; (6) provides for the withdrawal of the state from the initiative at any time after January 1, 2009; (7) requires the governor to report to the general assembly if the state's participation in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative ceases for any reason; (8) requires an affected facility to submit a report to MDE, the Department of Natural Resources and the Public Services Commission on matters related to the act; and (9) provides for civil and administrative penalties for violations of the act. The new law became effective on July 1, 2006. The text of the bill may be found at: <http://mlis.state.md.us/2006rs/bills/hb/hb0189t.pdf>.

MILITARY COMPATIBLE LAND USE LEGISLATION On May 26, 2006, H.B. 298 became law without Governor Robert Ehrlich's signature. The new law requires a contract for the sale of residential real property to contain a disclosure advising the buyer that the property may be located near a military installation that conducts flight operations, munitions testing, or military operations that may result in high noise levels. The law specifies that all local laws requiring a substantially similar notice prevail over the bill's provisions. The law becomes effective October 1, 2006. The text of the bill may be found at: <http://mlis.state.md.us/2006rs/bills/hb/hb0298e.pdf>.

OIL POLLUTION AND TANK MANAGEMENT MDE has issued two emergency regulations dealing with USTs, both more stringent than federal standards. The first set of regulations (26.10.02 Underground Storage Tanks) requires owners of UST systems in the "High Risk Groundwater Use Areas" (HRGUA) of Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick and Harford counties to increase monitoring and to prevent the release of petroleum products into groundwater that is used for drinking water purposes. The regulation is more stringent than the corresponding federal standard (40 CFR §280.40). The second set of regulations (26.10.04 General Operating Requirements) clarifies the requirements that an owner, who is required to do daily inventory measurements on their USTs, must implement when daily inventory variations for seven consecutive days show a total shortage of 80 gallons or more. Regulation .01F(2) requires certain responses to occur if daily inventory variations for certain motor fuel UST systems are exceeded in a seven-day period and has been required since 1991. The emergency regulations are effective from July 5, 2006 through December 31, 2006. Notice of the emergency rule can be found at: http://www.dsd.state.md.us/mdregister/3316/main_register.htm.



Pennsylvania

SIP REVISION FOR RACT UNDER EIGHT-HOUR NAAQS The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) has proposed a SIP revision for the eight-hour ozone non-attainment areas in accordance with the Part 1 eight-hour ozone implementation rule. PADEP's proposed SIP revision includes meeting the requirements of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) set forth by CAA to USEPA. For the purposes of regulating stationary sources, the entire commonwealth is considered a moderate ozone non-attainment area for the federal eight-hour ozone NAAQS because it is in the ozone transport region established under Section 184 of the CAA. PADEP is certifying through the proposed SIP Revision that the commonwealth's existing federally approved SIP meets the CAA RACT requirements under the eight-hour ozone NAAQS. The proposed SIP revision may be found at: <http://www.pabulletin.com/secure/data/vol36/36-32/1551.html>.



Virginia

STATE CLEAN AIR MERCURY RULE On April 19, 2006 H.B. 1055 was adopted by the legislature with amendments incorporated by Governor Tim Kaine. The bill establishes a phased schedule for all electric generating units in Virginia to reduce their emissions of SO₂, NO_x, and mercury. The bill requires the Air Pollution Control Board to promulgate regulations that require specific reductions in each pollutant. The text of H.B. 1055 may be found at: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?061+ful+CHAP0867>. A companion bill S.B. 651, with identical language, also was adopted by the legislature with amendments incorporated by Governor Kaine on April 19, 2006. The text of S.B. 651 may be found at: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?061+ful+CHAP0867>. Both bills became effective on July 1, 2006.

CLEAN-UP PLAN FOR THE CHESAPEAKE BAY AND VIRGINIA WATERS On March 24, 2006, Governor Tim Kaine signed into law H.B. 1150. The new law requires the Secretary of Natural Resources to develop a clean-up plan for the Chesapeake Bay and Virginia waters that have been designated as impaired. The law specifies that the plan include measurable objectives, a description of the strategies to meet the plan's objectives, time frames for accomplishing the objectives, and a plan for disbursing funds for point and non-point pollution projects. The text of the bill may be found at: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?061+ful+HB1150ER>. The new law became effective July 1, 2006.

WETLANDS MITIGATION BANKING On March 31, 2006, Governor Tim Kaine signed into law H.B. 1454. The new law allows any person who has created and operates an approved wetlands mitigation bank in multiple jurisdictions to annually file erosion and sediment control specifications for wetlands mitigation projects with the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board. The law specifies if no action is taken by the board within 60 days, specifications are approved. The text of the bill may be found at: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?061+ful+HB1454ER>. The new law became effective on July 1, 2006.

COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY PLAN On May 18, 2006, Governor Tim Kaine signed into law S.B. 262. The new law establishes a commonwealth energy policy and directs several state agencies to work together to prepare a comprehensive Virginia Energy Plan to implement the policy. The law includes: (1) sites for certain low-emission energy facilities; (2) exemptions for certain certified pollution control equipment and facilities from local property taxation; (3) clean coal projects; (4) energy efficiency in state buildings; (5) use of biodiesel fuel in public transportation vehicles; (6) enforceability of covenants restricting the use of solar energy collection devices; and (7) motor vehicle fuel efficiency standards. The text of the bill may be found at: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?061+ful+SB262ER2>. The new law became effective on July 1, 2006.

REVISIONS TO MAJOR NEW SOURCE REVIEW VDEQ has issued final amendments on major new source review (NSR) reform (Rev. E03). The amendments change the regulations that govern permitting for new major stationary sources and major modifications as necessary to meet the NSR requirements of 40 CFR Part 51. The amendments establish a NSR permit program whereby owners of sources locating in prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) areas or in non-attainment areas are required to obtain a permit prior to construction of a new facility or modification of an existing one. The amendments became effective on September 1, 2006. The final amendments may be found at: <http://legis.state.va.us/codecomm/register/vol22/iss23/v22i23.pdf> (pg 114).



West Virginia

AMENDMENTS TO NON-ATTAINMENT NSR AIR QUALITY PERMIT PROGRAM USEPA has proposed to approve a revision to the West Virginia SIP [[71 FR 45482](#), August 9, 2006]. The revision consists of amendments to West Virginia's existing non-attainment NSR preconstruction air quality permit program. The amendments bring the state regulations in line with the federal regulations.

CONTROL OF ANNUAL SO₂ EMISSIONS The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) has proposed a rule that establishes general provisions and the designated representative, permitting, allowance, monitoring, and opt-in provisions for the state Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) SO₂ Annual Trading Program. The rule is pursuant to the federal CAIR under section 110 of the CAA, for SIPs as a means of mitigating interstate transport of fine particulates and SO₂. The rule would apply to large fossil fuel-fired electric generating units that have a greater than 25 MW generating capacity. Flexibility is built in through market-based "cap and trade" provisions that allow for sources to buy or sell SO₂

emission allowances from or to other program participants. Reducing upwind SO₂ emissions will assist downwind PM 2.5 and eight-hour ozone non-attainment areas in achieving the NAAQS. The proposed rule was approved by WVDEP and submitted to the Legislative Rule Making Review Committee (LRMRC) for approval in July 2006.

Region 5

For more information on any state issues in Region 5, contact Tony Nesky, Army Regional Environmental Coordinator, Region 5, (410) 436-7248, e-mail: Tony.Nesky@us.army.mil.

CRITICAL HABITAT FOR THE HINE'S EMERALD DRAGONFLY USFWS has proposed to designate critical habitat for the Hine's emerald dragonfly pursuant to ESA [71 FR 42441, July 26, 2006]. In total, approximately 27,689 acres fall within the boundaries of the proposed critical habitat designation in 49 units located in Cook, DuPage, and Will Counties in Illinois; Alpena, Mackinac, and Presque Isle Counties in Michigan; Dent, Iron, Morgan, Phelps, Reynolds, Ripley, Shannon, Washington, and Wayne Counties in Missouri; and Door and Ozaukee Counties in Wisconsin. USFWS is considering excluding all 26 units in Missouri and 2 units in Michigan from the critical habitat designation. If made final, the proposal may result in additional requirements under section 7 of ESA for federal agencies. No additional requirements are expected for non-federal actions. No anticipated impact on Army installations. The Hine's emerald dragonfly is not recorded as onsite or contiguous to any Army installations.



Indiana

NSR REFORM REGULATIONS USEPA has proposed partial approval of revisions to the PSD and non-attainment NSR construction permit programs of the state of Indiana [71 FR 38824, July 10, 2006]. The proposal would affect major stationary sources in Indiana that are subject to or potentially subject to the PSD or non-attainment NSR construction permit program.

FINAL APPROVAL OF THE STATE UST PROGRAM USEPA has issued a notice of final determination on the state of Indiana's application for approval of the UST program under Subtitle I of the RCRA [71 FR 39213, July 12, 2006]. USEPA has determined that Indiana's UST program satisfies all of the requirements necessary to qualify for approval under the regulations. Thus, USEPA has granted final approval to the state to operate its UST program for petroleum and hazardous substances. The approval became effective on August 11, 2006.

COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING IDEM has finalized new rules that incorporate federal compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) requirements under 40 CFR 64 into the state rules. The new rules include certain state requirements, such as the submittal of compliance response plans and quarterly monitoring reports that are now implemented under other authorities, so that the compliance monitoring requirements are contained in one primary state rule. The new rules became effective on June 30, 2006. The rules may be found at: <http://www.in.gov/legislative/register/xml/old-ir/Vol29/10Jul/02F326040182.pdf>.

RISK BASED CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS IDEM has finalized a health-based closure guidance, a Non-Rule Policy Document (NPD), for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) that will be applied to all petroleum clean-ups. The document establishes TPH default closure levels for weathered gasoline and diesel fuel as well as a procedure for determining site-specific closure levels for TPH. Prior to the guidance, IDEM only allowed site-specific determinations of closure levels on a case-by-case basis. The document became final on June 15, 2006. The final guidance may be found at: http://www.in.gov/idem/programs/land/risc/tech_guide/pdfs/riscch8.pdf. The appendix to the document may be found at: http://www.in.gov/idem/programs/land/risc/tech_guide/pdfs/riscapp8.pdf.

AMENDMENTS TO EMISSIONS REPORTING IDEM has adopted amendments to rule 326 IAC 2-6 that add PM 2.5 and ammonia (NH₃) to the list of pollutants to be reported on the emission statement. The amendments also add LaPorte county to the list of counties at 326 IAC 2-6-1(a)(2). The amendments became effective on August 13, 2006. The amendments may be found at: <http://www.in.gov/legislative/register/20060809-IR-326050078FRA.xml.html>.

2005 UPDATE TO THE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IDEM has adopted new regulations that incorporate by reference the July 1, 2005 edition of the federal hazardous waste management regulations in 40 CFR

260 through 40 CFR 273. The regulations entail federal changes to the hazardous waste management program including: (1) the national environmental performance track system; (2) NESHAP; (3) modification of the hazardous waste manifest system; (4) standardized permit for RCRA; (5) methods innovation rule; and (6) description clarification changes to the listing of chemical munitions as acute hazardous waste. Two substantive changes were made to the proposed rule since the end of the second comment period: (1) the addition of a mailing address for notifications; and (2) the deletion of a section requiring generators to enter USEPA hazardous waste numbers in a certain manner in accordance with the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest. Sections 1, 2, 6, and 11 became effective on September 5, 2006, while the rest of the rule became effective on July 9, 2006. The new regulations may be found at: <http://www.in.gov/legislative/register/20060712-IR-329050066FRA.xml.pdf>.

INTERNAL GUIDANCE ON VAPOR INTRUSION IDEM has published guidance on vapor intrusion for use by IDEM staff and others engaged in site investigation and data collection. The guidance is considered an interim approach to vapor intrusion that can be used to support the development of a NPD in the future. The document will remain a draft because the numbers and methodology are subject to change. The guidance document may be found at: <http://www.in.gov/idem/catalog/factsheets/la-712-fs.pdf>.



NOX ALLOWANCE ALLOCATIONS The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) has adopted amendments to the air quality regulations. The rule amendments address a shortfall in the full replacement of emission reductions required for the replacement of the "E-Check" program in the Cincinnati/Dayton metropolitan area. The amendments to OAC rule 3745-14-05 provide for the retirement of the NOx allowances. The amendments to OAC rules 3745-72-01 and 3745-72-02 modify the applicability date of the low-Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) fuel program until twelve months after approval of the program by USEPA. The amendments became effective on July 17, 2006. The final amendments may be found at: http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/regs/3745-14/3745_14.html.



NATIONAL UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST REGULATIONS The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has adopted amendments to incorporate new national uniform federal hazardous waste manifest regulations. USEPA recently promulgated significant revisions to the manifest regulations that took effect on September 5, 2006. The new USEPA regulations require the use of standard manifest forms in all states, and require certification from USEPA to be allowed to print the manifest forms. Although the use of manifests is federally mandated, states until now have had the option to provide or require the use of state-specific manifest forms, which Wisconsin currently has in place. The old Wisconsin manifest form differs from the new federal uniform manifest form. The new amendments revise the Wisconsin requirements to conform with the new federal requirements including the following: (1) standardizing the content and appearance of the manifest form and continuation sheet; (2) making the forms available from a greater number of sources; (3) and adopting new procedures for tracking certain types of waste shipments. The amendments became effective on August 1, 2006. The new hazardous waste manifest requirements may be found at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/hazard/manifest.htm>.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WHAT	WHEN	WHERE	DETAILS
Site Investigation and Remediation for Munitions Response Projects Training	10/12/06	Online	The Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council's (ITRC) Unexploded Ordnance Team has developed Internet-based training on the process for munitions response sites on nonoperational ranges. The training provides an introduction and overview of the processes, tools, and techniques used in investigation and remediation. The course is free. To register visit: http://clu-in.org/studio/seminiar.cfm .
Annual International Conference on Soils, Sediments and Water	10/16 - 10/19/06	Amherst, MA	Hosted by the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, the conference theme is "Expediting and Economizing Cleanups." The conference will have a technical program along with equipment demonstrations and focused workshops. For further information, visit the conference website at: http://www.umasssoils.com/ .
2006 Chesapeake Watershed Conference	11/17 - 11/19/06	Shepherdstown, WV	Several groups and agencies have joined to hold the conference for watershed organizations and local governments within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Goals include sharing tools, techniques and best practices to assist in watershed planning, protection and restoration activities. For further information, visit the conference website at: http://www.alliancechesbay.org/project.cfm?vid=265 .
Partners in Environmental Technology Technical Symposium & Workshop	11/28 - 11/30/06	Washington, DC	The symposium's theme this year is "Meeting DoD's Environmental Challenges." The program will feature comprehensive sessions highlighting research and innovative technologies that are assisting DoD to address increasingly complex environmental challenges. For further information visit the symposium website at: http://www.serdp.org/Symposium/ .
4th International Conference on Remediation of Contaminated Sediments	1/22 - 1/25-07	Savannah, GA	"Efficient Assessment, Effective Management, Successful Remediation" is the theme of the conference. The conference is organized and sponsored by Battelle; co-sponsors are other organizations involved in sediment assessment, management, and remediation. For further information, visit the conference website at: http://www.battelle.org/environment/er/conferences/sedimentscon/default.stm .
9th International In Situ and On-Site Bioremediation Symposium	5/7 - 5/10/07	Baltimore, MD	The symposium will integrate the latest developments in fundamental research with innovative engineering application. The symposium is sponsored by Battelle and co-sponsored by other organizations active in bioremediation and related environmental technologies. For further information, visit the symposium website at: http://www.battelle.org/biosymp .

WHAT	WHEN	WHERE	DETAILS
Natural Resources Compliance	6/19 - 6/22/07	West Point, NY	The course offers instruction in specific natural resource laws, regulations, policies, Executive Orders, DoD instructions, and other guidance, noting service-specific requirements. The course addresses stewardship, preservation, and process; fish, game, and wildlife management laws; protection of wetlands, waterways, and other protected ecological areas; forest and land use management laws; Sikes Act and INRMP; and interservice cooperation. The course is Interservice Environmental Education Review Board-approved. For further information, visit: https://www.cecos.navy.mil/coursedetail.cfm?courseid=42 .
USEPA Mold Web Course	Any Time	Online	The web course contains information on mold prevention and remediation. It is designed primarily for environmental and public health professionals. It is based on the USEPA voluntary guidance document, "Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings." To take the course visit the USEPA website at: http://www.epa.gov/mold/moldcourse/index.html .
USEPA Watershed Assessment Tools Training	Various Times	Various Locations	USEPA offers training on various watershed modeling or aquatic toxicity simulation tools, such as BASINS, AQUATOX, and others. For further information, visit the USEPA website at: http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/basins/training.htm .
SEPA Online EMS Training Course	Any Time	Online	The course provides an overview of how environmental management systems (EMS) can support facility programs. The course takes about one hour to complete and may be found at: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/ems/ems-101/ems101.htm .
Qualified Recycling Program Course	Multiple Dates	Multiple Locations	The course provides training on how to identify and market recyclable materials. The course is for any person or organization that generates recyclable materials, is associated with an installation recycling program or DoD precious-metals recovery program, or works for a Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office. For further information, visit the US Army Logistics Management College Environmental Management Department course information website at: http://www.almc.army.mil/EMD/Page5.html .
NPDES Training and Workshops	Multiple Dates	Multiple Locations	The NPDES Permitting program offers training courses, workshops, and webcasts to explain the regulatory framework and technical considerations of the NPDES Permitting program. The courses are designed for permit writers, dischargers, USEPA officials, and other interested parties. For further information, visit: http://cfpub2.epa.gov/npdes/outreach.cfm?program_id=0&otype=1 .

CONFERENCE AND TRAINING INFORMATION ON DENIX Visit the DENIX web pages dedicated to [DoD conference information](#), [state conference information](#), and [DoD training opportunities](#).

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Internet Resources

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USAEC <http://aec.army.mil/>
USEPA <http://www.epa.gov/>
Region 1 <http://www.epa.gov/region01/>
Region 2 <http://www.epa.gov/region02/>
Region 3 <http://www.epa.gov/region03/>
Region 5 <http://www.epa.gov/region5/>
USDA <http://www.usda.gov/>
DOI <http://www.doi.gov>
Federal Register <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>
Code of Federal Regulations <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-table-search.html>

STATE / TERRITORY SOURCES

Connecticut <http://www.state.ct.us/>
Delaware <http://www.state.de.us/>
District of Columbia <http://www.dc.gov/>

Illinois <http://www.illinois.gov/>
Indiana <http://www.state.in.us/>
Maine <http://www.state.me.us/>
Maryland <http://www.state.md.us/>
Mass. <http://www.mass.gov/portal/index.jsp>
Michigan <http://www.michigan.gov/>
Minnesota <http://www.state.mn.us/>
New Hampshire <http://www.state.nh.us/>
New Jersey <http://www.state.nj.us/>
New York <http://www.state.ny.us/>
Ohio <http://www.state.oh.us/>
Pennsylvania <http://www.state.pa.us/>
Puerto Rico <http://www.gobierno.pr/>
Rhode Island <http://www.state.ri.us/>
Vermont <http://vermont.gov/>
Virgin Islands <http://www.usvi.org/>
Virginia <http://www.mylvirginia.org/cmsportal/>
West Virginia <http://www.state.wv.us/>
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